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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

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| Name of Candidate | Prudhvi Tej | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 34271 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 07/10/17 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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**All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.**

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

   विष्णु के प्रति निष्ठा दर्शाते हुए गुप्त मूर्तिकला सफलतापूर्वक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के प्रति गुप्त शासकों की अनुकरणीय सहिष्णुता प्रकट करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gupta architecture from 6th century was a culmination of architectural styles for various schools like Mathura, Amravati and Hindu influence.

~~Devotio~~ Devotion to Vishnu can be seen from their patronage of Vaishnavism, early temples from Gupta reign, early adoption of Vimana style architecture.

However, inspiration from Mathura school like Buddha's facial

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expressions, use of red sand stone, profuse decoration of halo etc can also be observed.

Tolerance to Jainism can be seen from structures like Bahubali at Sravana Belagola etc be observed.

Thus, Gupta rulers while being Hindu rulers and patronage to Brahmanism showed exemplary tolerance to faiths like Buddhism and Jainism.

This is reflected in their ~~architectural~~ sculpture too.

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2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

हर समय भारतीय कारीगरों के काम की उनके बारीकी और कौशल के लिए सराहना की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राचीन भारत की कलात्मक उपलब्धियों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian craftsmen were famous for their intricacy, delicacy and skill allover from Roman empire to imperial British rulers.

Artistic Achievements of ancient India

(1) Indus Valley civilization

- Terracotta figures of mothergoddess
- Detailed emotive carving of seals like Pashupati seal. with animals like Rhino, buffalo, lion & elephant
- Bronze craft of dancing girl.

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(2) Pillars & Stupas of Ancient India

- Ashoka Pillars with intricate carving
- Stupas with viharas and artwork in their entrances & pillars.

(3) Amravati, Mathura & Gandhara school

- Buddhist sculptures with facial descriptions
- Jataka stories of Amravati school
- Decoration of Halo, robe of Buddha.

(4) Pottery over the ages

From Black red pottery of Harappa to grey ware of ancient India.

These craftsmenship and skills

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continued over the ages even in the medieval period. to chola temple building, textiles of various parts of India and paintings etc in Mughal period.

It is due to these capabilities, India was one of the richest nations by the end of 16th, 17th centuries that attracted Europeans for trade & colonization

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3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण औपनिवेशिक उपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ, लेकिन यह इसके द्वारा सृजित नहीं था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

19th century and 20th century social reform movements were the result of centuries of religious dogma, social evils, discrimination etc. It was sometimes caused by colonial rule and sometimes a genius of its own.

Social Reform movements - Colonial presence

1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of reform movements. He fought against social evils of Sati, child marriage etc.

2) This took a legislative approach and law was made by criminalising Sati by the British.

3) Other reform movements like M.G. Ranade in Bombay, Henry Vivian Diroze were all

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led by English educated youth, hence witnessing colonial presence.

4) Other colonial measures of reforming Hindu and Musilim faith was what eventually led into revolt of 1857.

Cultural Regeneration - Devoid of British

1) Tilak's Ganesh festival (or) Shiv Jayanti or his call of cultural regeneration do not have any colonial influence

(2) Arya Samaj - 'Go back to vedas' was not related to colonial presence but because of evils of Brahmanic hegemony.

(3) Even the 'Shuddhi movement' or cultural

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regeneration of Musilim values wasn't related to colonial but to Revivalist tendencies of the leaders.

Socio-Cultural regeneration in 20th century like Dalit movements, Temple entry may all be linked both ~~of~~ to colonial English education and social oppression.

Hence, it can't be conclusively said that socio cultural movements ~~of~~ were occasioned by colonial presence, they were both by colonial presence and genius of their own.

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4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

चंपारण उस रणनीति का प्रस्थान बिंदु था जिसका गांधीजी द्वारा शायद अब तक की सबसे बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरूद्ध इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जन आंदोलनों में से एक में लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को एकजुट करने के लिए अगले 30 वर्षों में उपयोग किया जाना था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gandhi, after his return to India by fighting the imperial discrimination participated in his first protest against British in Champaran struggle in 1917.

Strategy of Champaran :

1) Civil Disobedience - against the order of not entering the province.
- It was a novel idea of that time.

2) Against a Common Cause - sympathised by almost everyone universally - Tinkathia oppressive system.

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3) Negotiation with British - arrived at an agreement with British by commission of an enquiry committee

Next 30 years - Use :

1) Similar strategy used in

- Non Cooperation Movement
- Civil Disobedience Movement - by the use of common cause 'salt'

2) Connect with the masses - Gandhiji believed in mass struggle and urged masses to participate in freedom struggle

3) Gandhi - Irwin Pact - arrived at a reconciliation with British even though

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complete demands were not accepted.

In this way, Gandhiji galvanised millions of people in participation through NON-VIOLENCE against the imperial British. The final culmination of the strategy is seen in Quit India Movement where people took to the streets even when leaders were arrested.

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5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb it's freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अँकुश लगाने के लिए कई विनियम बनाने के बावजूद, भारत में प्रेस ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Press, Newspaper, Journals, booklets etc played a very important role in strengthening the National movement by reaching to masses, bringing awareness and calling for protests.

Curbs by British :

1) Beginning of the most oppressive curbs by Vernacular Press Act.

- All vernacular newspaper had to get permission before publishing.

This was brought ~~by~~ to control the spread

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of nationalistic fervour in 1870s.

2) Defence of India, Acts :

Numerous Acts brought during wartimes curbed the freedom of press. (especially WWI and WW II).

Role played by Press :

1) Vernacular language newspapers : like Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Kesari etc helped masses understand the exploitative nature of British.

2) Eradication of Social Evils - Gandhiji wrote Harijan and similar other initiatives by Ambedkar, Phule etc fought against

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social evils of untouchability, child marriage, discrimination against women.

3) Mobilization of masses - Use of underground radio, secret brochures etc helped mobilize masses during Quit India Movement even when leaders were arrested.

Despite all the regulations by British, press and media played an indispensible role in social, political mobilization and awakening of masses. This should be the spirit of current media which is plagued by ills like fake news, paid news, biases etc.

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6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

अपनी उद्घोषणा के सौ वर्ष बाद भी बाल्फोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Israel was created by the Allied Western Powers against the wishes of the Arab world to accomodate the Jews who were being executed and persecuted all over the world.

Anti semitic sentiments in fascist regimes in Europe like Hitler's Germany and other parts led to mass scale persecution of Jews.

Moved by their situation, the Western powers of UK, USA etc wanted to

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rehabilitate them in their motherland of Israel and led to the Balfour Declaration.

Arab world was against this because of anti-semitism, religious dogma, loss of resources to Jews, forced displacement of fellow musilims from the banks of Jordan.

These sentiments are still resonated in the Arab Israel conflict which was dotted by wars after WW II like Yom-Kippum war, etc. Musilim majority nations like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, UAE

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are all antagonistic to the Israel even to the current day.

Reconciliation strategies by the USA like the Camp David Accords haverot worked well and the conflict strengthens because of illegal occupation of West Bank by Israeli forces.

Hence, even after ~~100~~ hundred years of proclaimation, Balfour declaration has its effects on geo-politics of the region.

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7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

विऔपनिवेशीकरण न तो कोई संयोग था और न ही किसी बड़ी योजना का कोई परिणाम, बल्कि यह विभिन्न स्थानीय और वैश्विक कारकों के संगम का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Decolonization, though began with American independence in late 18th century was finally took pace post World war II.

Decolonization - process

1) Began with Indian Independence and Korean independence in 1947.

2) South East Asia - from Dutch, American & French settlers

3) Africa - in 1960s till 1980s - from British, French, Belgian etc colonies.

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Reasons for Decolonization :

1) Intensified struggle for independence in the colonies.

2) Local factors :

- Military exhaustion post WW II
- Economic weakness of Europe post WW II
- Spread of ideas of liberty, freedom etc
- Realization of people in Europe and demand for the same.

3) Global factors :

- Establishment of United Nations.
- USA as super power and its past of colonial history

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- Freedom struggle movements everywhere around the world stood in solidarity with each others.

eg: Asian Conference by Jawaharlal Nehru

- Scramble for colonies was one of the reasons of WW-II and hence wanted to avoid again.

Hence Decolonization was neither an accident nor a product of a grand design but was influenced by social, political, military factors around the world.

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8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

जर्मनी के एकीकरण ने मूलतः यूरोप में शक्ति संतुलन को पुनर्निर्धारित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Unification of Germany in 1871 was the beginning of the scramble for power, aggressions, nationalistic fervour etc in Europe. It fundamentally changed the history of Europe in many ways:

(1) Nationalism - strengthened in Germany, Italy, France etc. Germany and France repeatedly had the power struggle in late 19th & century till 1945.

(2) Germany Competition for colonies - Africa

This began the scramble for colonies in

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Africa. Germany was denied colonies till then but later had to be accomodated in South West Africa and Central Africa.

2) Economic Power house - Germany

This began the competition between UK, France and Germany for economic supremacy

- Increase in Naval power
- Increase in Iron & steel, coal etc.

4) Alliances & Groupings

France, Russia, Austria etc were all against Germany for various reasons. This led to formation of Little Entente, Little Alliance etc and ultimately led to culmination of WWI.

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Unification of Germany, Italy, rise of nationalism, and right wing groups like Nazis, scramble for Africa, Naval competition etc were the reasons that ultimately led to world wars I & II and hence changed the balance of power in Europe.

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9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

20वीं सदी के आरंभ में महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. एनी बेसेंट द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण अंततः विकसित होकर देश में भाषा संबंधी वर्तमान बहस के संदर्भ में दोनों पक्षों के समर्थकों द्वारा अभी भी अपनाया जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Positions by Mahatma Gandhi - Language

1) Education to be in vernacular language

2) English should be optional language for higher education

3) Hindi can act as language for national integration.

Annie Besant - Language debate

(1) English education should be encouraged.

~~(2) Hindi & English both as~~

(2) English acting as official language for administrative purposes too.

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These positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi & Annie Besant finally evolved to become the debates for advocates of English & Vernacular too.

Even in post independence India, imposition of Hindi was vehemently opposed by states like Tamil Nadu. ~~which~~ Hindi hegemony is rejected and demands for English as official language are made. This finally culminated in Official Languages Act, 1965.

In recent times, decision to make Hindi language compulsary in all

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schools via Presidential ascent was again considered controversial and against federal structure as Education is in the state-list.

For promoting Gandhiji's view, most states have adopted primary & secondary public education in Vernacular. Hence, positions held by Gandhi & Annie Besant are still advocated by both sides of language debate even today.

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**10.** C. Rajagoplachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में एक "ऐसे विपक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है जो अलग अंदाज में सोचता हो और उसी तरह की न हो जैसी पार्टी होती हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में आजाद भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में स्वतंत्र पार्टी द्वारा निभाई गई ऐतिहासिक भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

Rajagopalachari ~~was~~ played an important role in India's freedom struggle and even post independence, he fought for various reforms in government through Swatantra Party.

Role by Swatantra Party

(1) Against Socialistic policies of Nehru

- Rajaji was against Planning Commission and idea of five year plans.

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- He advocated for free market & thus acted as buffer and regulator for growing socialistic tendencies of Congress Party.

(2) Opposition - healthy role

- United with other opposition parties like Janata party on various causes
- led to quality debates & discussions in Parliament.

Hence, Rajaji by his advocacy of freemarket and capitalism has maintained healthy opposition to policies of Congress

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through politics played through Swatantra Party in initial years of independence.

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**11.** The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

एक संस्था के रूप में जातिव्यवस्था के वर्तमान रूप को औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में हुए परिवर्तनों द्वारा आकार दिया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste in the present form has shed its religious doctrinal structure and has become a cause for political mobilization and other secular functions.

Colonial Period - Caste

i) Census of 1901 - segregation and demography calculations based on caste for the first time.

- strengthening of caste identities.
- from a organic varna structure to a rigid, legitimate, state recognized structure.

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2) Separate & Joint electorates

Scheduled caste / Dalits were first recognized as such and given special political rights from Poona Pact of 1932 and Government of India Act, 1935.

3) Land settlement

Permanent settlement has led to emergence of land lord castes and tenant castes etc.

Independent India - Caste

1) Land Reforms - Land Owing caste

- led to landowning by 2 dominant castes in many areas. eg: Kapu & Kamma - Andhra
Vokkaliga & Lingayat - Karnataka
Jats, Patels etc.

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2) Mandal Report - Affirmative Action

Reservations in education & public employment has led to communities claiming 'Backward' status and also seen in recent protest by Jats, Patidars, Marathas etc.

3) Political Mobilization

Emergence of Parties like Bahujan Samajwadi (BSP), led to caste-based political mobilization of dalits as also seen in 'Bhim-Army' incidents lately.

Hence, caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments in colonial period as well as independent India.

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12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की ग्लोबल वेज रिपोर्ट में भारत में लैंगिक वेतन असमानता का स्तर सबसे निकृष्ट है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में वर्तमान लैंगिक वेतन में व्याप्त इस अंतर में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India ranks 135th in UNDP's Gender Development index which shows the disparity and discrimination by women in India.

Gender wage disparity

(1) In agriculture:

- only 4% of land owned by women
- due to discriminatory inheritance laws and weak execution.

(2) In manufacturing:

- women not preferred in manufacturing jobs due to perceived physical disability
- Informal labour - hence poor wages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) In services :

- weak representation in high paying STEM sector jobs
- Contractualization of pink collar jobs like BPOs, nursing etc.

Reasons

(1) Patriarchial attitude of society and lack of women in decision making roles.

(2) Weak representation in Parliament & legislature

- lacking of gender just laws.

(3) Educational status -

- dropouts in secondary school for child marriage etc.
- less enrollment in higher education
- Expenses like dowry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

According to World Bank's estimate, India's GDP can grow by more than 25% if gender parity is achieved in employment status and wage. Steps like enactment of Directive Principles of state policy which mandate equal pay for equal work have to be taken up.

Scholarship programs for women in higher education, reservation in STEM fields etc are also steps in the direction that are needed to be taken to reduce the existing gender pay gap in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि बाल लिंगानुपात घट रहा है, हालांकि समग्र लिंगानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या करने वाले कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Child sex ratio according to 2011 census - 921/1000 men.

Overall sex ratio = 945/1000 men.

Child sex ratio is defined as ratio of ~~women~~ girl child in the age of 0 - 5 years per 1000 boy children.

Reasons for the trend

(1) Proliferation of sex selective abortion

- Sonograms etc in private clinics of Haryana, Punjab etc

(2) Family Planning Initiatives

- preference for boy child when added with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

family planning lead to lesser girl children.

(3) Malnutrition & Female infanticide.

- Death of female children before the age of 5.

(4) Higher resilence of women

- leading to ~~skewed~~ higher sex ratio in elderly and longer life span for women.

Govt steps

(1) PCPNDT Act - prevention & criminalization of sex selective treatments and even sex determination ~~and~~ of the baby.

(2) ICDS - Integrated child Development Scheme

- better nutritional ~~step~~ status of all children, especially female child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Incentivisation of girl child

- Sukanya Samriddhi scheme
- various state government initiatives for monetary incentive.

(4) Awareness Campaigns

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme for improving awareness about social evil.

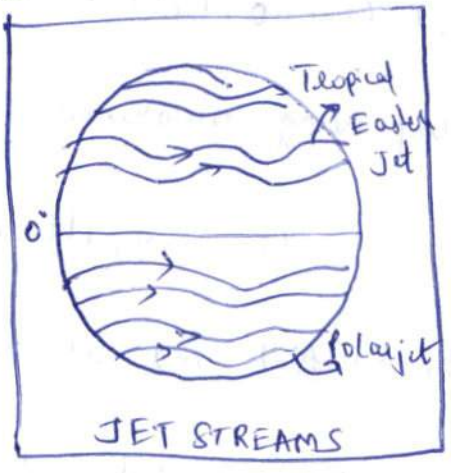
However, ill implementation of PCPNDT Act and skewed family planning are to be corrected and the patriarchial attitude has to be targeted for better results.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Jet streams are the upper tropospheric high speed circulation of wind that circulate entire earth influencing various weather conditions across the world.



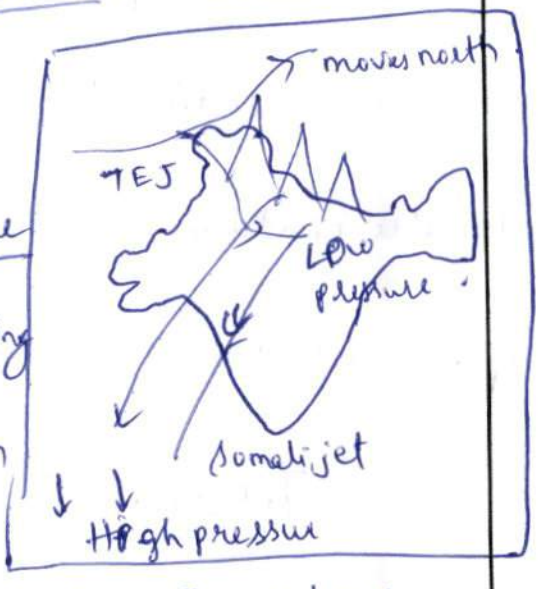

Influence on Weather:

(1) Indian Monsoon:

- Sudden ~~break~~ burst and breaks of the monsoon is due to moving north of Tropical Easterly jet ~~that~~ from Indo gangetic plains to North of Himalayas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Strengthening of monsoon - because of somali jet that descends at Mascarene high and strengthening of high pressure region




(2) Polar stratospheric clouds - Ozone layer

- leads to localization of polar stratospheric clouds and hence causing destruction of Ozone layer and Ozone hole in Antarctica.

(3) Drastic climate changes -

Tropical easterly jet and Polar jet act as air gaps and prevent mixing of air masses

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from either sides of the jet stream and hence leading to sudden changes of climatic conditions to the north and south of the jet streams.

Jet streams hence cause and influence weather conditions across the world also help in navigation (airplanes).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?

उत्तर-पूर्व में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास करने से भारत को अपनी विद्युत मांग पूरी करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी, हालांकि, इस क्षमता का दोहन करना अभी शेष है। क्यों? इस क्षमता के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

With the rapid increase in middle class and economic growth, India is bound to have high electricity demand over the next few decades. Developing hydropower in North East can help in fulfilling this demand.

Potential of North East - Hydropower

i) Many fast flowing rivers and huge rivers like Brahmaputra, and its tributaries like Kameng, Tista etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Untapped potential

- Arunachal Pradesh is ranked 1st in highest hydro electricity potential among states of India

3) Small Hydro- Ecologically Friendly

- Many small streams and tributets etc have potential for small hydro which is environmentally friendly.

Reasons for Untapped potential

1) Limited state capacity

- due to Autonomous administrative structure
- underdevelopment in general, so state governments can't invest.
- Limited local demand for electricity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2). Focus on Large hydro

- Government's focus has been on building huge reservoirs like ~~Nas~~ Sardar Sarovar instead of small hydro

3) Unfriendly Tribal Population

- Tribal groups not interested in state's involvement.

Steps needed

1) Multistake holder approach - by taking tribals into confidence

2) Focus on small hydro by Central government - to achieve Paris agreement targets of INDCs.

3) Improvement in Transmission & Evacuation infrastructure.

4) Building local demand for electricity.

Developing hydropower projects in NE can lead to overall development and hence need to be taken up.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण का उसकी अवस्थिति के कारकों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही हाल ही में इस उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cement industry in India is distributed along the regions of availability of limestone, Laterite soil etc.

Factors of location :

1) Availability of raw materials.
- limestone, sand, fly ash.

2) Electricity availability

3) Transport infrastructure
- for raw material transport
- for product movement to market

4) Labour availability
- semiskilled labour

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced by the industry :

1) Sand mafia & illegal sand mining -
leading to shortage for legitimate producers

2) Environmental regulations
- Restrictions on sand mining from river beds

3) Slow down of construction
- real estate slowed down post economic crisis and slow pick up since then.

Some of these challenges are being resolved by various government initiatives like 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms, 'Housing for All' schemes, Real Estate Regulatory Authority Bill etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, concerted efforts by private industry and government are needed so that industry can support the multiple industries that it supports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

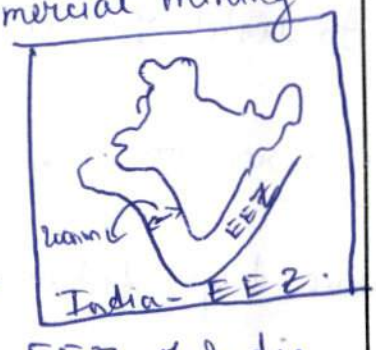
हालांकि भारत द्वारा हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पॉलिमेटालिक नोड्यूल्स का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Polymetallic nodules are the ~~[illegible]~~ nodules emanated from volcanic action on the sea floor over millions of years that have metallic content and immense potential.

Challenges - mining in Indian Ocean

1) Lack of Technology

- Unavaible for viable commercial mining of polymetallic nodules.




2) Adherence to Laws of Sea

- Limited availability in EEZ of India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and hence India has to first obtain permission from Maritime Organization for commercial exploration.

3) Competition from Other countries

- China is also showing interest in polymetallic nodule mining
- Other countries like Indonesia, Malaysia.

Strategic and Commercial Value

1) In light of reducing availability of resources on mainland, polymetallic nodules have high future scope

2) Valuble minerals like manganese, iron

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Strategic interest in Indian Ocean

- Indian Ocean ~~sea~~ controls more than half of world's trade and 3/4th of crude oil and hence immense strategic potential.

Technology for exploration, mining has to first developed and also perfect estimates of the resource availability has to be done to fully utilize the potential of polymetallic nodule mining in Indian Ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

भूजल के अनियंत्रित और अनौचित्यपूर्ण उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता में भी गिरावट आई है। इस संदर्भ में, भूजल संरक्षण के लिए एक समर्पित कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Groundwater levels have been falling beyond sustainable usage in various states like Punjab, Haryana, Rajastan, Tamilnadu etc.

Unregulated Usage

(1) Considered as Private resource

- no laws on judicial usage of public good.
- water below one's land considered to be owned.

(2) Electricity - Free of cost

- for farmers in various states like Andhra, Tamilnadu etc.
- Over irrigation - fields.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Tubewell irrigation instead of surface

- as part of Green revolution
- subsidised tube wells.
- under development of surface irrigation.

Quality & Quantity

1) Water Tables - Decline - in many areas as shown in above diagram - coastal A.P, Tamilnadu, Vidarbha etc.

2) Arsenic Pollution in West Bengal

- because of deep tube wells.

Need for Dedicated Groundwater Conservation

1) Unsustainable usage has led to increasing costs to farmers, eventually leading to suicides

eg: Anantpur district of Rayalaseema region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Ecological sustainability -

- for future generations

3) Interstate river water disputes

- as seen in Kaveri dispute between TN & KA

Way forward

1) Devolution of power to Gram Sabha for groundwater irrigation

2) Restructuring of Water board ~~as~~ from currently ~~a~~ patched structure.

3) Rationalizing Electricity costs to farmers.

Keeping in mind, the many social, economic, environmental & health costs of the ground water exploitation, immediate steps are needed in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

हालांकि पर्यटन भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तृतीयक गतिविधियों में से एक है, परंतु यह अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए।

The share of tourism and allied activities in the share of Tertiary sector GDP has been constantly rising, more in recent decades.

Importance of Tourism

1) Local employment, Economic potential and allied sectors like restaurants, commercial activities etc.

2) Growing middle class income implies increasing demand in the future.

3) Only source of income for some areas like hilly regions, beaches etc eg: Darjeeling.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced :

(1) Underdeveloped Ecosystem

- Transport infrastructure eg: trains, roads, information centers etc.
- Tourist operators (professional services) etc

(2) Untapped Foreign tourist potential

- Due to lack of safety (perceived & real).
- Luxury tourism underdeveloped.

(3) Unsustainable Tourism - Ecological.

- Throwing plastic bags, unclean surroundings, destroying local pristine ecosystems.

(4) Safety of Tourists

- Overcrowded places like Pushkar etc can lead to stampedes etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sustainable Tourism

(1) In areas like Uttarakhand, North East etc

- helps in mitigating migration
- building local economy & infrastructure.
- balancing regional disparities.

(2) Ecological Friendliness

- To protect our heritage and prevent pollution of water & surroundings
- To protect pristine areas of nature
- To promote biodiversity.

Steps taken like 'Visa On arrival', 'e-Visa', HRIDAY scheme etc are all steps in right direction but promoting niche area of eco-tourism is equally important

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के एकीकृत प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Wetlands are areas covered partially or fully submerged by water eg: ponds, lakes, paddy fields, marshes etc.

Significance of Wetlands

1) In Urban Areas

- Act as natural drainage system
- Protection against floods, storm surges etc
- For tourism & recreation.
- Natural disinfectant for various pollutants etc.
- Sources of water - drinking, sanitation etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Other areas

- Biodiverse areas eg: mangroves of Andaman
- Buffer against soil erosion, Coastal erosion
- Buffer from marine upsurge into rivers etc.
- Migratory paths of birds.

Government steps - Wetland Management

(1) Wetland Conservation Program

- Ramsar sites eg: Loktak Lake
- Wetlands of National Importance

(2) Land use laws - Zoning in Urban areas

- Prohibition from construction activities in vicinity of wetlands

(3) Steps for Regeneration & Rejuvenation

for eg: Bhagiratha project by Telangana govt

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, these steps have proven to be inadequate as seen in yet again - another year of floods in Mumbai Chennai etc. Strict enforcement of land use laws, demolition of structures in encroached areas etc are all to be taken for further protection of our cities from the incidents of floods.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

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| Name of Candidate | Prudhvi Tej Immadi | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 34277 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 8 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
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| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

'Contempt of Court' power given to the higher judiciary under the powers of 'Court of Record' of Article 141 limits the right to freedom of speech against hampering delivery of justice.

In this regard Parliament has enacted a law 'Contempt of Court Act' to enumerate what actions fall under Contempt of Court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Provisions of the Act

1) Division into Criminal contempt and Civil contempt

2) Criminal Contempt :

- obstruction to court proceedings
- obstruction to enaction of order of Court etc.

## Issues with Contempt of Court

1) Arbitrary exercise of Power by the courts

eg: punishing for frivolous issues

2) Whether contempt proceedings be initiated against a judge himself

eg: Justice Karnan case

3) Limitations akin to rights to freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a). Reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) vest discretionary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

powers in the state. These are often misused, and in this context by judiciary

(4) Opaqueness in appointments, decisions etc and fear in citizenry to question these decisions. This leading to Supremacy of Judiciary

Contempt of court powers mustn't limit freedom of speech to unreasonable extents in a modern liberal democracy. These two should be reconciled by:

1) Clear demarcation / specification of contempt of court provisions.

2) Bringing transparency in Judiciary.

3) Clearing ambiguities in the powers of judiciary

The presumption must always be biased towards Freedom of Speech than Contempt of Court

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Minorities in Indian Context are not defined by the constitution but by legislation.

Two kinds of minorities are identified.

(1) Religious minorities - Parsis, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Christians & Musilims

(2) Linguistic minorities - defined locally

Special Rights enjoyed by minorities

1) Article 29 & 30 - Rights to maintain religious educational institutions and exemption for Right to property i.e. their property is still protected by fundamental right.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Right to Education Act - Exemptions

- from taking 25% from economically backward sections

(3) Directives to the state

- for making arrangements for education in their own mother tongue etc.

(4) Travel concessions to Haj etc

Are they Privileges ?

(1) Secularism in Indian context is not complete separation of state from religion but principled distance with interventions to protect whenever necessary. Hence, the rights to religious minorities shouldn't be seen from 'Western secular' view

(2) Constitutional ethos of safegaurding interests and rights of everyone irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mandate the state to protect the minorities' culture from Majoritarionism.

(3) India's unique culture & social diversity, our colonial history and centuries of oppression makes it a moral responsibility of majority to safegard minority interests.

Hence, special rights to minorities shouldn't be seen as privileges or 'appeasement' politics but an effort to preserve the unique identity, culture and traditions of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th constitutional amendmend acts have brought true democratic decentralization to village & local levels as envisaged by DPSP and Gandhiji's ideals.

However, there are some issues in functioning of these local bodies.

1) States seeing the panchayats as their agents

2) Ineffective financial powers
- no/less powers of taxation
- less devolution in State Financial Commissions

3) Ineffective administrative powers
- No local recruitment by local bodies
- Gridlock between officials & elected

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Clear Delineation of Powers

Article 243 - 243 (O) → powers of panchayats

243 (P) - 243 (ZG) → powers of ULBs.

There is already a clear dilineation of powers constitutionally but this is ineffective in practice.

Challenges: (1) States unwilling to devolve power

(2) weak capacity of panchayats.

(3) Parochial views in panchayat bodies

eg: Khap panchayats

Panchayats and gram sabhas are increasingly given power by various schemes etc by

(1) Grams sabha role in MGNREGA

(2) Direct devolution from centre to local bodies.

But this is not adequate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms required

1) Effective financial decentralization
- especially in urban local bodies

2) Direct elections to various posts eg: Mayors

3) Effective administrative decentralization
- powers to recruit

4) Professional State Finance Commissions
- currently by bureaucrats under state control
- leading to ineffective devolution.

5) Capacity building of local bodies.

All these reforms when taken in congruence will lead to effective decentralisation as envisaged by 73rd amendment and strengthen principle of subsidarity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 262 of Constitution provides for jurisdiction of interstate river water disputes to an inter state river water tribunal.

Issues with existing system

1) Long time period taken for judgement
eg: 27 years in Kaveri tribunal award

2) No mechanism to enforce
eg: dependence on river water boards

3) Appeals to Supreme Court

4) Time lag between award & notification by the government.

To over come all these issues,

Parliament has introduced a bill

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Inter State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill

Provisions under the bill are

1) Permanent tribunal with temporary benches.
2) Technical body for advisory jurisdiction.
3) Provisions to collect data
4) Time limit for judgement - 4.5 years at max (except in exceptions)
5) Tribunal award implies notification.

## Failure to Resolve Overlapping jurisdiction

In the current system, Supreme Court takes appeals about the award of tribunal. This issue hasn't been resolved.

Appointment to tribunal and benches are to be done and this leads to overlap of jurisdiction between the two.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Tribunals are by themselves against separation of powers doctrine as judicial functions are carried by executive and legislature.

Way forward

Constitution has provided for legislature to make provisions for interstate water tribunal by Parliament and hence it shouldn't be seen as overlapping jurisdiction between legislature & Parliament.

Both the arms of the state should work in collaboration to resolve the disputes as quickly as possible

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Election funding has been a major reason and a root cause for corruption & nepotism in Indian politics and society. In this regard reforms are sought by Union Budget, 2017.

Electoral reforms

1) Maximum limit reduced from 20,000 to 2,000 from anonymous sources.

Funding from unknown sources (ADR report)
BJP - 65%
Congress - 73%
BSP - 100%

2) Income tax limit exemption only upon timely filing of taxes.

3) Limit of corporate funding removed on their profits etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Unique Electoral Bonds to be issued by RBI to fund political parties.

However, these all are nominal measures and only symbolic. Under the garb of improving transparency, these reforms made it opaque via instruments like Electoral bonds.

State Funding of Elections

This is practiced in many advanced countries like Germany and is being proposed in India too.

Pros: (1) Reduces money power of political parties.

(2) Brings parity among parties in spending

(3) Curbs corporate funding etc and hence decreases lobbying

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cons: (1) Modalities for new parties etc are not clear

(2) This might only add to burden of state's exchequer.

(3) Black money will be pumped into system irrespective.

Way Forward:

State funding of elections might bring parity among parties and funds to honest parties but in absence of curbing of black money, this will be a failure.

Instead reforms like bringing parties under RTI and public disclosure of their tax statements etc should be sought. These would bring down misuse of money power in politics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्खियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Under 73rd & 74th amendment of constitution, 33% of seats in urban local bodies are to be reserved for women. However, these norms are not followed in Nagaland and led to a deadlock and no election was held in past decade.

Constitutional provisions

(1) Article 243(A) - 243(Z) provide for reservation for women.

(2) Article 371(A) - protects/safegaurds and exempts Nagaland from Parliamentary laws when against their customary laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social Realities

(1) Naga Council - not ready to accept women in urban local bodies

- Patriarchial attitudes
- Political vested interests.

(2) However, the same representation is in implementation at village panchayat level and Naga Council has no problem with that.

(3) Social conditions of women in Nagaland

- more participation in labour than rest of India.
- higher social status than usual.
- egalitarian nature of tribal societies.

Supreme Court has ordered for conduct of elections with women representation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in local bodies. This is in line with constitutional ethos and ethos of gender justice. Political vested interests like Naga Council should n't be encouraged ~~as~~ ~~to~~ but should be sensitively handled keeping in mind the insurgent history of the state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Criminal justice system in our country has been illfunctioning at multiple levels like Police, judiciary, prisons etc. In this regard, Supreme Court has laid down some guidelines.

Prakash Singh case - Police reforms

(1) State Security Commissioner - for overall monitoring of security situation of the state. Appointment should be done by the centre.

(2) Police Establishment Board (PEB) - for deciding on appointments, transfers of personnel. - should be immune from state politics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Security of Tenure - minimum tenure should be secured unless under extreme situations which are to be approved by body like PEB.

(3a) Separation of Law & Order and Investigation

(4) Filling up of Vacancies - Shortage of personnel leading to moral demotivation etc.

(5) Fixed Working hours - of 8 hours a day for police with regular holidays.

However, the implementation of these recommendations are very poor because of lack of political will by states. ~~(6) Bringing police into Concurrent list~~

Issues in Implementation

(1) Not all states enacting / amending a state Police Act. Only 17 states as of 2010.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Lack of political will by the states.

(3) No security of tenure (or) standard working hours

eg: Average working hours of police ≈ 14-16 hours

(4) Vacancies lying vacant - There is a shortage of around 30% personell. This ratio going as high 48% in Bihar etc.

(5) States not willing to lose political control.

To adequately address the issues of criminal justice system, state police system have to be reformed urgently as police is often the first point of contact for public

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Regulatory bodies in India have become necessary and have proliferated in India after liberalization and privatization reforms of 1991.

eg: TRAI, SEBI, CCI etc.

Importance - Complementary Nature of CCI

(1) Due to technical nature of legislations required in a modern society, regulatory body expertise is required.

(2) Each sector specific regulator while tries to improve performance and economic gains of the sector might lead to undermining

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

principles of 'free market' and 'no barriers to entry'.

eg: SEBI/RBI encourage virtual currency etc.

(3) To overcome this issue and maintaining, healthy competion, Competition Commission of India under Competition Act, 2002 acts to curb

- monopolistic tendencies of companies
- predatory pricing policies
- Unhealthy market policies.

(4) This has led to overlapping jurisdiction as seen in Jio 4G case. Whereas ~~TRAI~~ CCI wasn't acting because of definitions like 'major player' etc TRAI had to act to control the predatory pricing policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

(1) Changes in competition Act for definitions like

- 'major player' -
- highest market share etc

(2) Institutional mechanism to cooperate & collaborate between CCI & other regulators.

(3) Improving technical expertise of CCI in major areas.

Hence, in a world of privatization etc, regulatory authorities have to complement each other to uphold the values of free market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Health care services face numerous issues in India because of limited state capacity.

Spatial Inequality

(1) Urban - Rural Divide

- All tertiary health services only in urban areas
- Primary & Secondary in rural areas under dilapidated conditions.

(2) State wise - Inequality

- Rich states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Delhi etc subsidise & reimburse private health care services
- Health services in Bihar, UP etc lack in
  (1) social health practices like immunization, sanitation
  (2) personal health practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Economic Inequality

(1) High Out of Pocket Expenditure.

(2) Private sector catering to majority of inpatient and outpatient care.

## New Health Policy - Reforms.

(1) Increase in Public expenditure to 2.5% of GDP.

(2) Attention to wellness centres than tertiary health care.
(67% funding to PHC)
target of 2 beds/1000 people

(3) Universal coverage in drugs, diagnosis & treatment for minor ailments.

(4) Insurance coverage to poor.

(5) Social health practices like
- Universal Immunization
- Eradication of TB new cases, kala azar etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

With these initiatives, state capacity in health care is targeted to increase which ultimately leads to reduction in economic and spatial inequalities in health care sector. Especially, reforms like insurance coverage, Universal coverage and social health are major levellers of access to healthcare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Homeless households are those families of urban (or) rural areas who donot have basis access to shelter and resort to living on sidewalks, under flyovers, railway station etc.

Challenges by homeless households

(1) Vulnerability to
- diseases (health)
- weather
- crime
- security

(2) Basic necessities & right to dignified life are not fulfilled.

(3) Lack of access to toilets, education facilities etc & other welfare measures.

(4) Lack of privacy and dignity of life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for increase

(1) Increased rural-urban migration.

Census 2011 recorded higher growth in urban population than rural population for first time.

(2) lack of low income housing facilities.

(3) Market distortions in real estate sector

- many homeless people
- many houses vacant because of high rents.

(4) Poor income sources of these households -

- usually resort to begging etc

Measures to rehabilitate

(1) Night shelters, ~~poor~~ low income housing facilities etc.

eg: Housing for All.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

National Urban Livelihood mission - provides shelters

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Reduced distortions in real estate sector
eg: Real Estate Regulatory Authority Bill is a step in right direction.

(3) Collaboration with civil society.

(4) Skilling & employment guarantee schemes to urban population.

It is an indictment to and a matter of shame that fellow citizens have to live under such conditions. Governments (central, state & local), civil societies all must come together to rehabilitate them effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस क़ानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, 2005 (DV Act)

has sought to protect women from domestic violence faced from husband and his family for various reasons like dowry harrasment etc.

Recent judgement

- Women can now approach police even against other women under DV Act.
- This was done to protect from violence from in-laws etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on Application of law

Benefits : (1) Application of law in true spirit as women not only face violence from husband but from in-laws etc too.

(2) Might lead to better protection of women.

(3) Increase in self confidence and self respect to women.

Reservations Against amendment :

(1) Can lead to frivolous complaints and spurious litigation.

(2) Might burden already overburdened judiciary.

(3) Might lead to complaints against wife herself by the in-laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The amendment by the Supreme Court though in the right spirit, it is advisable for Parliament to examine the pros and cons of such a change by a empirical evidence. Awareness must also be built among women that frivolous complaints might only lead to weak implementation of the law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

Securing an exploitation free childhood is an obligation for the government under United Nations Conventions of Rights of Child (UNCRC)

Steps by Government

(1) Constitutional :

a) Article 21A - Right to education

b) Article 24 - prohibition of employment of children in hazardous activities.

c) Fundamental duty of parents to secure education to the child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Legislative :

a) Child labour amendment, 2016 - prohibition of employment of children under 14 years in all activities except family enterprises.

b) Right to education Act - for education of 6-14 years children.

(3) Schemes :

a) Mid day meal scheme

b) Integrated Child Development scheme

c) Activities like summer camps etc by various state governments.

ILO conventions - Ratification

Ratification of ILO conventions of child labour will now bring India's child labour problem

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under international scrutiny.

As a nation with highest number of child labours in the world, India needs to step up implementation of these acts and ILO conventions on a mission-mode so that our children enjoy a secure and exploitation free childhood.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Development of Information & Communication technologies (ICT) has led to rapid spread of digital technologies all over the world, even India

Spread of Digital technologies - India.

(1) Second highest mobile users in world.
- around 75 crore connection

(2) Spread of smart phone technologies
- 3rd biggest market after USA, China.

(3) e-Governance initiatives by government
eg: Digital India, National-e Governance Plan, Digital Dashboards, e-auctions etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Lagging behind of Digital Dividend

(1) Digital Divide between

- rich and poor
- urban and rural
- young & elderly
- healthy & disabled

(2) Ill implementation of e-governance initiatives

- lack of maintenance
- local language issues
- user friendliness of initiatives.

(3) Vulnerability of financial capitalism

- Instant transfer of funds leading to economic shocks
- hot money like FPI affecting poor the most.

(4) Financial Inclusion problems.

- many out of banking sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government steps

(1) Bharat Net - to provide broadband internet to 2.5 lakh villages.

(2) Jan Dhan Yojana - to promote financial inclusion.

(3) JAM trinity & Aadhar enabled Payment Services (AEPS)

- to reduce leakages
- to reduce inclusion, exclusion errors

For development to be really inclusive, access must be made universal and hence to reap digital dividends commensurate with digital proliferation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

India's unique colonial history and constitutional development has led to excess of old and unnecessary laws that obstruct people and business.

Inefficiencies in governance start from providing security and liberty to citizens. Criminal Procedure code and Indian Penal code have many regressive provisions like Section 377, Section 124(a)
(anti-gay law) (sedition)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which make governance exclusive and intransparent.

Industrial Disputes Act of 1950s, Trades Disputes Act of 1929, Companies Act are all outdated and give excessive powers to labour unions who obstruct reforming any labour laws hence causing contractualization and informalization of labour market.

Excessive powers to tax authorities, discretionary powers to administrators, lack of code of conduct and ethics lead to corruption and inefficiencies in the delivery of social welfare measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Protection of civil servants which is undue and uncalled for has lead to lapses in policy making and eventually inefficiencies.

It is absoutely necessary to repeal, consolidate and enact new laws to replace old statutes. However, this shouldn't lead to overlapping jurisdictions and overlapping legislations that will cause new problems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India's average percapita availability of water ≈ 1400 $m^3$/year per person. This makes India a water deficit country.

Increased consumption and chaging life styles have further increased the problem.

Changing life style patterns - water scarcity

(1) Increase in household income implies increase in demand for water

(2) Consumption of water intense foods like meat, processed food etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Water scarcity is already witnessed in many dryland areas in summers like Karnataka plateau etc.

Water as a commodity - Privatization

Pros: (1) market led demand & supply

(2) might lead to reduction in consumption

(3) Inefficiencies in water supply can be corrected.

Cons: (1) Increased burden on poor

(2) Inflationary tendencies in summer

(3) Might lead to over exploitation by private companies.

(4) Water is a basic necessity - privatizing it is escaping from state's duties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The water scarcity problem in India is caused by inefficiencies of legislation, treating ground water as private good and lack of watershed management.

Treating ground water as private good has already is an evidence for poor governance. Hence, water shouldn't be privatized but rather efforts should be on aquifer regeneration, rainwater harvesting, recycling & reusing of water, restructuring of water boards etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Pakistan were recently inducted into Shanghai Cooperative Organisation (SCO) and became permanent members.

Composition :

(1) Two hostile countries - China & Pakistan

(2) Other countries with underdeveloped diplomatic relations like Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan etc.

Hurdles in realizing objectives

(1) India & Central Asian relations are not very developed and even trade ~~potential~~ activity being tiny compared to China's trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Geographical disconnect and Pakistan's hurdles - India & Central Asia are not geographically connected.

- Even the TAPI pipeline is currently obstructed by Pakistan.

- Slow construction of Chabahar port - ~~leading~~ to meant as gateway to central Asia through Iran.

Benefits of joining SCO

(i) India Central Asia trade potential hasn't been realized because of lack of leader to leader meetings. This will be enhanced via SCO.

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(2) Central Asia offers huge potential for

- Energy security - Uranium from Kazakhstan
- Resource rich - mineral rich countries
- Market for services - burgeoning middle class.

All of these can be better realized through membership in SCO.

Though enhancing military & security capabilities & securing strategic interests can't be expected via SCO because of its composition & mandate, Trade & investment potential can be captured.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian diplomatic relations with its neighbours have been on a downturn in recent years due to various crisis like Nepal Madhesi issue, Bangladesh Teesta issue, Tamil issue of Sri lanka etc.

In this background, it is important that India enhances and utilizes its technological capacity based diplomacy.

India's strengths - Technological capacity

(1) Pioneer in various sectors like

- Space technology
- Low cost Pharma
- Computer industry
- Automobile manufacturing.

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(2) These technologies can be harnessed to improve relationships with neighbours.

(3) Capacity building initiatives.

- in various sectors
- in countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc

(4) Climate monitoring & communication technologies

- via expertise in space tech
- disaster management aid

Significance of South Asia Satellite

- India has launched South Asia satellite free of cost ~~by~~ for providing services in areas of disaster management, communication etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Using unique Space diplomacy, has lead to appreciation from leaders of all neighbouring countries
- Proving that SAARC can work without Pakistan's cooperation. by bypassing Pakistan because of its non-cooperation.

India should build on the good will built by the South Asian satellite to further enhance its regional relationships in other areas too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Bangladesh share the longest (~4500km). border among other countries of India.

This makes Bangladesh proximate to various Indian state like Bengal, North East etc.

India - Bangladesh - Issues

(1) Border issues of enclaves and other islands

- Resolved through land Boundary agreement.

(2) Immigration - illegal immigrants

- Under resolve through border security enhancement and cooperation of both governments.

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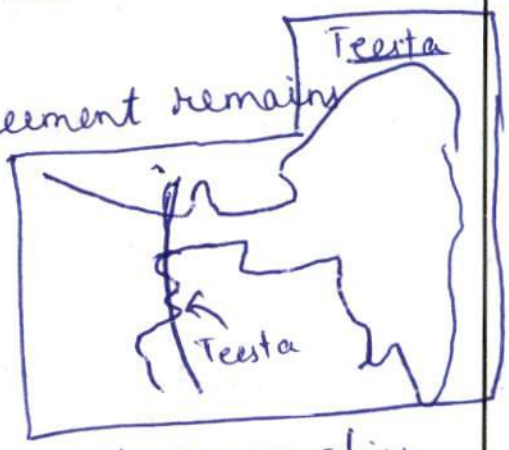
(3) River Water sharing Agreement

- Ganga river water sharing has been recently revised and Brahmaputra too.

- But Teesta sharing agreement remains contentious.




Teesta Water Dispute

(1) Importance of Teesta water to communities on both sides of border.

(2) Bengal government's lack of support.

(3) Centre government donot want to jeopardize state's relationship by unilaterally resolving the issue.

(4) Importance of resolution for electoral benefits in Bangladesh.

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Centre and Bengal government & Bangladesh government should bilaterally resolve the issue peacefully, equitably like the other contentious issues that have been resolved. This would lead to enhanced cooperation between India & Bangladesh

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**19.** Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has recently proposed ~~f~~ Trade facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement as a continuation to TFA agreement (goods) concluded in Bali ministerial conference.

Provisions :

(1) Enhanced market facilitation in Mode 1, Mode 2 and Mode 4 services

(2) Enhanced people to people movements.

(3) Bilateral continuation of social security measures across the countries of workers.

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Significance

(1) Will lead to better market realization by service sector of India

(2) Improved immigration from countries

(3) Will curb restrictive visa regimes like H1B.

(4) Enhanced foreign exports and dollar revenue to government.

(5) Parity between merchandise trade facilitation & services facilitation.

However, advanced economies contest these agreements & provisions that this leads to new market generation But India emphasizes that it only leading

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to better market realization but not new market generation.

TFS agreement will be a milestone achievement for India to its role in multilateral agreements and leading to economic growth of the country.

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**20.** BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

BIMSTEC = Bay of Bengal Inititative for Maritime Security, Trade and Economic Cooperation

BIMSTEC countries
1) India
2) Sri Lanka
3) Myanmar
4) Thailand
5) Nepal
6) Bhutan.
7) Bangladesh

→ It has the potential to act as link between South & South East Asia because of countries like Myanmar & Thailand in both ASEAN & BIMSTEC.

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→ It is a pivot to India's Act East Policy with enhancement in cooperation via

1) Connectivity - (1) multimodal Kaladan Agreement

(2) BBIN agreement (Bhutan - Bangladesh, India, Nepal)

(3) IMT - trilateral highway (India - Myanmar - Thailand)

2) Maritime security in Bay of Bengal region

3) Trade & developmental potential of North East India & Myanmar.

4) India - Thailand Free Trade Agreement initiative.

However these initiatives haven't reached their full potential because of various factors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors hindering growth of BIMSTEC

1) Delay in agreements like India Thailand FTA

2) Delay in commencement of connectivity projects.

3) Crisis like Rohingya crisis leading to souring of relationship between Myanmar & Thailand

Q. Further measures needed

(1) Enhancing & expediting connectivity projects

(2) Annual maritime joint operations & cooperation agreements.

(3) Improving Trade potential via:

- capacity building

(4) Reducing China's influence in the region.

In the light of souring of SAARC because of Indo Pak conflict, full potential of BIMSTEC needs realization